1998-99 में जारी रखा जा रहा है। इस स्कीम के तहत, क्वालिटी की पौध सामग्री के वितरण हेतु नर्सरियों एवं टिश्यू कल्चर यूनिटों की स्थापना, क्षेत्र विस्तार, जीर्ण बागानों के नवीकरण, किसानों के प्रशिक्षण एवं प्रसार उपाय करने हेतु सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है।

डी०एम०एस० को घाटा

1735. **श्री बलवन्त सिंह रापूवालियां:**
श्री राज मोहिन्दर सिंह:

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना (डी०एम०एस०) को पिछले कुछ वर्षों से लगातार घाटा हो रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो मार्च, 1998 तक डी०एम०एस० को कुल कितना घाटा हुआ है; और

(ग) इस योजना के संचालन के लिए विभिन्न स्रोतों के माध्यम से मार्च, 1998 तक डी०एम०एस० में कुल कितना पूंजी-निवेश किया गया था?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सोमपाल): (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना को मार्च, 1998 तक कुल 401.94 करोड़ रुपए का घाटा हुआ है। यह राशि मार्च, 1992 तक के लेखा परीक्षित प्रोफार्मा लेखों पर आधारित है और उसके बाद अनन्तिम लेखों पर आधारित है। दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना को कृषि मंत्रालय (पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग) की अनुदान मांगों के हिसाब से सरकार द्वारा प्रत्येक वर्ष योजना और गैर-योजना खर्च के लिए निधि आवंटित की जाती है। इसमें अन्य किसी स्रोत के जरिए पूंजी निवेश का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा अर्जित धनराशि को भारत की संचयी निधि में जमा कर दिया जाता है। व्यय और प्राप्त राजस्व के बीच जो अंतर होता है उसे सरकार द्वारा बजटीय समर्थन के रूप में प्रदान किया जाता है।

प्याज का भंडारण

1736. **श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक:** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष 1998 के दौरान प्याज का कुल कितना उत्पादन हुआ था;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा घरेलू खपत के लिए प्याज की कितनी मात्रा का भंडारण किया गया है;

(ग) क्या सरकार प्याज के निर्यात पर प्रतिबंध हटाने पर विचार कर रही है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सोमपाल): (क) 1998-99 के दौरान प्याज का उत्पादन 4.72 मिलियन टन तक होने का अनुमान है।

(ख) भारत सरकार की प्याज के भण्डारण की कोई स्कीम नहीं है।

(ग) और (घ) पहली फरवरी, 1999 को प्याज के निर्यात पर लगे प्रतिबंध को आंशिक रूप से हटा लिया गया और बंगलौर रोज प्याज तथा कृष्णापुरम प्याज के निर्यात की अनुमति दी गई। सरकार से सरकार को माल भेजने के आधार पर श्रीलंका को 3,000 मीटरी टन प्याज का निर्यात करने की दोनों सरकारों की पारस्परिक अनुमति भी प्रदान की गई। 12 फरवरी, 1999 को सम्पर्क एजेंसियों के जरिये अगले तीन महीनों के लिए 25,000 मीटरी टन प्याज प्रति माह निर्यात करने की अनुमति भी अधिसूचित की गई।

Special scheme to modernise agriculture

1737. SHRI BRAHMAKUMAR BHATT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of special scheme to modernise agriculture in all the States and Gujarat in particular in order to make them self sufficient in production of foodgrains;

(b) the steps taken to provide high yielding variety of seeds and fertilizers in time and at cheaper rates;

(c) whether consumption and availability of fertilizers in Gujarat is less than other States; and

(d) if so, the remedial measure taken by Government in this regards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL): (a) A number of Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes are being implemented by Union Government for the development of agriculture, as also to supplement the efforts of the State Governments for increasing the productivity and production of food-

grains, in all the States. A list of these schemes including the schemes being implemented in the State of Gujarat is given in the Statement. (*see* below).

(b) Requisite information for seeds and Fertilizers is as under:

(i) *Seeds:* Production and distribution of seeds to the farmers in time and at reasonable price is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments which undertake this job through their own institutions like State Seed Corporation, State Govt. Seed Farms, Agro—Seed Industries Corporation, Cooperative Institutions, etc. National Agencies *i.e.* National Seeds Corporation (NSC) and State Farms Corporation of India (SFCI) are also operating in the seed sector through their own infrastructures. NSC operates through its regional offices/units/dealers in various States/U.Ts., whereas SFCI operates through its own farms in some States. Private seed industry also operates simultaneously through its own infrastructure.

So far as sale price is concerned, there is no statutory control. All the seed producing statesagencies fix the sale price based on the cost of production and overhead charges like transportation, processing, packing, certification service charges like transportation, processsing packing, certification service charges, etc. However, to ensure its adequate supply at reasonable price, the Govt. of India has been providing central assistance/ incentives through its Central Sector/ Centrally Sponsored Crops Development/ TMOP Schemes.

(ii) *Fertilisers:* Urea is a controlled fertiliser, Its price is statutorily fixed by Govt. in order to ensure its availability at reasonable level. In the case of decontrolled phosphatic and potassic (P&K) fertilisers also, Government pay a concession (subsidy) to manufacturers/importers to make available these fertilisers to the farmers at a reasonable price indicated by the Government.

(c) and (d) The per hectare consumption of fertilisers in Gujarat during 1997-98 has been 91.47 kgs. in nutrients terms, against a national average of 87.45 kgs. in similar nutrients terms.

The availability of fertilisers in Gujarat during the current year has been more or less in line with the projected requirements and sales and there was no report of shortages.

Statement

List of Major Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes Implemented in States by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation

S.No.	Name of Schemes	States where Implemented
1.	Integrated Cereal Development Programme—Rice	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.
2.	Integrated Cereal Development Programme—Wheat	Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh.
3.	Integrated Cereal Development Programme—Coarse Cereals	Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Sikkim.
4.	Sustainable Development of Sugarcane based Cropping System.	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland,

S.No.	Name of Schemes	States where Implemented
		Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh & West Bengal.
5.	Intensive Cotton Development Programme	Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh.
6.	National Pulses Development Project	All States
7.	Oilseed Production Programme	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.
8.	National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas	All States
9.	Balanced and Integrated Use of Fertiliser	All States except North-Eatern States.
10.	National Seed Project-III	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.
11.	Grants in Aid to States/UT for Setting/Strengthening of State Bio-Control laboratories under Integrated Pest Management Centres	All States
12.	Promotion of Agricultural Mechanisation among Small Farmers	All States
13.	Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Project	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.
14.	Soil Conservation in the Catchments of Flood Prone Rivers	Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.
15.	Watershed Development Project in Shifting Cultivation Areas	Only in North-Eastern States.
16.	Use of Plastics in Agriculture	All States
17.	Integrated Development Programme of Cashewnut	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal.

S.No.	Name of Schemes	States where Implemented
18.	Integrated Development of Spices	All States
19.	Investment in Debentures of LDBs	All States

Impact of Industry Intrusion in Sea Water

1738. SHRI BRAHMAKUMAR BATT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item published under caption 'Study Blames Industry for Sea Water Intrusion' in the Times of India (Ahmedabad edition) dated the February 6, 1999;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this has had a large impact on the agricultural areas on coastal belts and Kutch District in Gujarat resulting in migration of farmers; and

(d) if so, what remedial measures have been taken by Government to handle the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report published in the paper indicates sea water intrusion due to overdrawal of ground water by Industries in Kutch district.

(c) Yes, this has been noticed in the coastal areas of Saurashtra and Kutch districts.

(d) Government of Gujarat (Narmada Water Resources and Water Supply Department, Gujarat) appointed high Level Committee I&II in the year 1976 & 1978 respectively, to study and recommend measures to counter problems of ingress of Salinity in the coastal areas of Saurashtra and Kutch. As recommended by these committees, the salinity ingress prevention works were taken up since the year 1980. Under the Salinity control Techniques, the construction of Tidal Regulators, Bandharas & Static barriers have been taken up. So far an expenditure of Rs. 214 crore has been incurred to recover an area of 13942 ha.

Cyclone Situation in the Country

1739. SHRI CHIMANBHAI HARIBHAI SHUKLA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assessed the cyclone situation during 1998, Statewise;

(b) if so, the details of States badly affected as a result thereof;

(c) whether Government have received memoranda from the State Governments (including Gujarat State) on the cyclone;

(d) if so, the details thereof, Statewise;

(e) the assistance released so far as relief/compensation etc.,

(f) the steps taken by Government to meet such situation in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL): (a) and (b) As per available information, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal were affected by cyclone during 1998. Gujarat was the worst affected in terms of human lives lost and damage to houses.

(c) and (d) The Memorandum submitted by the Government of Gujarat for assistance from the National Fund for Calamity Relief (NFCR) is under process in accordance with the established proce-